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FIFTH YEAR — No. 57

# International Review of the Red Cross



*Inter arma caritas*

1965

GENEVA

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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# INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

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## **REPATRIATION AND ACCOMMODATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES OF WOUNDED AND SICK PRISONERS OF WAR<sup>1</sup>**

The termination of captivity for reasons of health is one of the rights of prisoners of war stipulated by the Geneva Conventions.

### **I.**

Article 109 of the Third Convention lays down that Parties to the conflict are bound to send back to their own country, regardless of number or rank, seriously wounded and seriously sick prisoners of war.

The same article stipulates that the belligerent Parties shall endeavour to make arrangements for the "accommodation in neutral countries", as a subsidiary solution, of all cases where captivity should be terminated for humanitarian reasons, but where, for military motives, the States concerned are unable to agree to repatriation. We are here above all thinking of aged prisoners, of those who have undergone a long period of captivity or of those whose mental health has deteriorated.

During the First World War, the belligerents had already employed these two possibilities. At the beginning of 1918, the French and German Governments had agreed to the repatriation of non-commissioned officers and other ranks and to the accommodation in a neutral country of officers whose health had suffered from continued captivity.

During the Second World War the setting in motion of repatriations was unfortunately extremely slow. The first exchange took place in Smyrna, Turkey, in 1942 between British and Italians; further exchanges were made in Lisbon and Oran, then between British and Germans in Göteborg in 1943. Whilst there were differences of interpretation between the belligerents on various minor points, difficulties of a political order above all delayed repatriation. Unfortunately also, the belligerents could never agree about accommodation in a neutral country and finally accepted

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<sup>1</sup> Talk given to the Group for International Missions of the ICRC.

## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

that sick and wounded prisoners, who should normally have been accommodated in a neutral country, be repatriated direct to their country of origin.

Thanks to the good offices of the Protecting Powers or of the ICRC, a certain number of persons were repatriated from West Europe, the Middle East and Africa, as follows:

1. Allies: — sick and wounded prisoners of war	10,200
— civilians	930
— protected personnel (medical)	2,230
	<hr/> 13,360
2. Axis powers:	
— prisoners of war	11,300
— civilians	930
— protected personnel	6,500
	<hr/> 18,730

In addition, the German authorities repatriated direct a considerable number of seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war, belonging to countries which they totally or partly occupied.

A further exchange took place in the spring of 1953 in Korea in which 3000 North Koreans and Chinese were exchanged for about 800 prisoners belonging to the United Nations forces, of which some 600 were South Koreans.

## II.

Article 110 stipulates:

*The following shall be repatriated direct:*

1) Incurably<sup>1</sup> wounded and sick whose mental or physical fitness seems to have been gravely diminished.

2) Wounded and sick who, according to medical opinion, are not likely to recover within one year<sup>1</sup>, whose condition requires treatment and whose mental or physical fitness seems to have been gravely diminished.

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<sup>1</sup> Our underlining.

## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

3) *Wounded and sick who have recovered, but whose mental or physical fitness seems to have gravely and permanently diminished.*<sup>1</sup>

*The following may be accommodated in a neutral country :*

1) *Wounded and sick whose recovery may be expected within one year of the date of the wound or the beginning of the illness, if treatment in a neutral country might increase the prospects of a more certain and speedy recovery.*

2) *Prisoners of war whose mental or physical health, according to medical opinion, is seriously threatened by continued captivity, but whose accommodation in a neutral country might remove such a threat.*

It is evident that such criteria are too indefinite to enable doctors who have to examine the sick or wounded to decide whether a prisoner should be repatriated or not. They allow for too many interpretations which are prejudicial to a certain uniformity of decision which the belligerents have the right to demand.

A Model Agreement (Annex I of the Third Geneva Convention) has therefore been drawn up for doctors which lays down more precise medical principles to enable the work of Medical Commissions to be better co-ordinated.

It is obvious that such a Model Agreement is dependent on the development of medicine and should be revised and completed from time to time. For example, until when will leukemia remain an incurable disease, authorizing direct repatriation? On the other hand, this agreement has not yet taken injuries incurred from nuclear weapons into account.

### III.

Prisoners are examined, with a view to their repatriation, by Mixed Medical Commissions (MMC) (Art. 112 of the Third Convention and Annex II of the same Convention), composed of three members, two of whom belong to a neutral country (one surgeon and a specialist in internal medicine) appointed by the International Committee of the Red Cross, the third being appointed by the Detaining Power. The Chairman must always be one of the two neutral doctors.

Their decisions, made by majority vote, may be repatriation, rejection or reference to a later examination.

## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

This is the work of a medical expert, similar to that of any military doctor who has to decide whether an individual is fit or not for military service. In the present case, however, the doctor must decide whether the soldier is fit for repatriation or not. He therefore has to base himself on a preparatory examination which should be as thorough as possible, in line with the requirements of modern medicine (laboratory tests, X-rays, etc.). He must then have rules at his disposal in support of his decision. The Model Agreement has been drawn up for this purpose.

Decisions made by the MMC will be communicated direct to each prisoner of war examined to whom a repatriation certificate will be issued as laid down in Annex II, art. 11. During the Second World War, possession of such a certificate was, in fact, often essential to enable a prisoner to prove to certain authorities of the Detaining Power his right to repatriation (difficulties arising from a change of camp or hospital, or to an administration disrupted after bombing, etc.).

In order to improve the situation as we knew it during the conflict of 1939-45, the Geneva Conventions, signed on August 12, 1949, required decisions of the MMC for repatriation to be carried out by the Detaining Power within three months of their receiving such notification.

Visits by Mixed Medical Commissions should take place at least every six months.

Seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners may be repatriated should the Detaining Power consider it desirable, even if they have not been examined by an MMC. Thus the repatriation of those whose condition is particularly serious may be accelerated, as was the case in the United States during the Second World War.

The German authorities adopted another solution for prisoners whose country had capitulated or had been totally occupied. The seriously sick and the seriously wounded could be sent back to their own country by decision of the medical officers of the Detaining Power, or else they were examined by doctors of a "diplomatic mission" acting as the Protecting Power for their prisoner compatriots. This was the case for France whose diplomatic mission (called the Scapini Mission) took part in the repatriation of sick and wounded prisoners.



## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

It was fortunate that the 1949 Diplomatic Conference did not adopt this procedure, since decisions which should be of a purely medical and humanitarian character are more often than not likely to be influenced by political or military considerations. We had occasion to become aware of this during the exchange of prisoners in Korea in 1953. Medical decisions favourable or not for repatriation had been taken by the Detaining Powers and these did not often correspond to the provisions of article 110 or of the Model Agreement. It was only the presence of two neutral doctors on the Mixed Medical Commission which enabled difficulties arising from political considerations to be avoided.

### IV.

*Right to Examination by an MMC.*—In principle, all prisoners have the right to present themselves before a Mixed Medical Commission. During the Second World War, however, the work of these commissions was too often hampered by the large number of prisoners presenting themselves for minor ailments, giving them under no circumstances the right to repatriation. Therefore, with the drawing up of art. 113 which defines this right, a certain selection was to be put into operation. In fact, the following will be examined first of all:

- a) prisoners designated by the Detaining Powers
- b) prisoners proposed by a medical officer of the same nationality
- c) prisoners proposed by their camp representative
- d) prisoners proposed by the Power on which they depend.

In this way, an attempt has been made to bring home to prisoners wishing to present themselves to an MMC for examination that their chances are slender, unless they have been proposed by any of the above. The prisoners' medical officers can also influence their comrades to that effect.

However, the Commission stipulates that in spite of the procedure laid down above, each prisoner has the right to be examined by the MMC. This provision has rightly been introduced. In fact, it has often been able to be proved that prisoners were not given the opportunity of being examined by an MMC as a result of ill-will

## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

on the part of the Detaining Power, of political strife between the prisoners or of some personal grudge by the doctor of the same nationality or by the prisoners' representative.

It is partly in order to have this right the better respected that the Conventions stipulate that doctors of the same nationality and prisoners' representatives are to be present whilst the MMC's are at work. On the other hand, their presence can reassure their fellow prisoners of the MMC's objectivity.

### V.

Prisoners proposed for repatriation and who are undergoing disciplinary punishment may not be kept back on the pretext that they have not completed their punishment. On the other hand, prisoners undergoing sentence for penal offences are dependent on the mercy of the Detaining Power.

### VI.

The last paragraph of art. 109 stipulates that no sick or injured prisoner of war who is eligible for repatriation may be repatriated against his will during hostilities.

Taking the prisoner of war's wishes into consideration is a new factor made necessary by the dangers which could be incurred by nationals of a State undergoing political upheavals. This new principle had considerable importance during the repatriation of Korean prisoners in 1953.

It is evident that we doctors should base ourselves, when making decisions, only on medical and humanitarian considerations. However, difficulties have arisen and will always arise when such considerations are in violent opposition to certain military conceptions.

A few examples of these can be quoted:

- The Detaining Power pleaded security reasons for refusing some repatriations, especially when it was a question of certain senior officers or specialists. It was feared that such military personnel might, on returning to their own country, take up non-military employment, (since art. 117 of the Third Convention prohibits employment on active military service on repatriation) but which could entail indirect participation in the war.

## REPATRIATION IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

- Repatriation had to be refused prisoners whose disability (for example, the loss of a limb) was incurred before the war and had not been aggravated by it.
- Similar procedure had to be adopted as regards prisoners who, before capture, had served in their own country's armed forces although suffering from a disability which would have given them the right to be repatriated if it had been caused by fighting or captivity.
- This also applied to prisoners repatriated as a result of a decision by an MMC and who were again captured with their arms, in flagrant violation of art. 117 of the Convention which stipulates that no repatriated person may be employed on active military service (he must be to a certain extent "neutralised" in the territory of the Power on which he depends).
- The most difficult was to ensure that such repatriations took place "regardless of number or rank".

In conclusion, it must be admitted that, generally speaking, the Mixed Medical Commissions were able to work in a correct manner during the Second World War, thanks to the spirit of duty, to the humanitarian and moral sense shown by the doctors we met on both sides.

One should remember that any medical officer may find himself in one of the three following situations:

- to be a doctor of the Detaining Power and having to concern himself with prisoners of war;
- to be a doctor prisoner, responsible for his own compatriots;
- to be a neutral doctor on a Mixed Medical Commission.

Each one of these functions requires a thorough knowledge of the Geneva Conventions.

Finally, it must be pointed out that it is high time the "Model Agreement" was revised. It dates back to 1949 and is not abreast of present-day medical knowledge.

**Dr. Jean-Maurice RUBLI**

Delegate of the ICRC

Former member of the Mixed Medical Commissions

## CREATION OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE

Two years ago the Red Cross celebrated its centenary. A hundred years of continuous growth, a movement which has won over the whole world and saved millions of lives. One should therefore stop for a moment, see what stage has been reached and show deserving gratitude to those who set it on its way. One should, however, also look to the future. This was the occasion to add a factor still missing in the Red Cross structure, namely a centre for study and research, for training and instruction in all branches of Red Cross activity.

The idea was not new. Shortly after the end of the Second World War, a member of the International Committee, Mr. R. Olgiati had already felt this need. He hoped for the creation of a Red Cross Institute which he proposed calling the "Henry Dunant Institute" which would enjoy a certain autonomy and would thus find itself a little apart from the work carried out by the International Red Cross organizations. This body's rôle would be to provide information as handed down to it by the founders of the movement and complete the training of Red Cross personnel.

The League of Red Cross Societies which, for its part, was faced with the serious problem of instruction, also needed a suitable instrument.

In order to satisfy these requirements, the Centenary Commission decided upon the creation in Geneva, the cradle of the Red Cross, of the Henry Dunant Institute, as a tangible and permanent sign of the confidence shown by all those who took part in the 1963 celebrations. A study committee consisting of representatives of the International Committee, the League and the Swiss Red Cross then set to work, ending its deliberations on the eve of the Vienna Conference. Its Chairman, Professor von Albertini, President of the Swiss Red Cross, was thereupon able to announce the Institute's imminent founding to the Board of Governors and then to the XXth International Conference.

This was not in fact to be long delayed. On November 5, 1965, representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, of the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross met in

Geneva at the ICRC's headquarters to sign the act of foundation of the Henry Dunant Institute<sup>1</sup>.

Thanks to a donation of the Swiss Confederation a new building will be constructed very close to the International Committee. It will house the services of the International Tracing Agency and the Henry Dunant Institute which will dispose of the two top floors. We would also point out that the Institute has already benefited from donations from various other sources.

Fairy godmothers are invisible, so no one knows who was present at the Institute's cradle. If, however, later on it can be seen that those whom the Institute has trained or helped in their researches show a greater efficiency and firmer resolution, then will one know that its founders' wishes have truly been fulfilled.

P. B.

## BYE-LAWS OF THE HENRY DUNANT INSTITUTE<sup>2</sup>

### I. Title—Headquarters—Object

- Article 1 *The International Committee of the Red Cross, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Swiss Red Cross (hereinafter referred to as "the member institutions") have formed a corporate association within the meaning of articles 60 ff. of the Swiss Civil Code, entitled the "Henry Dunant Institute" and governed by the present bye-laws.*
- Article 2 *The Institute shall have legal personality ; it shall be of indefinite duration. Its headquarters shall be situated in Geneva, the town in which the Red Cross originated.*
- Article 3 *The object of the Institute shall be to make available to the member institutions ways and means of carrying out studies, research, training and instruction in all branches of Red Cross activities and thus to contribute to the strengthening of Red Cross unity and universality.*  
*The scope and responsibility belonging to each of the three member institutions shall be respected at all times.*

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<sup>1</sup> Plate : Representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross signing the Act of Foundation of the Henry Dunant Institute.

<sup>2</sup> The original of the bye-laws is in French.

**II. Organization—Administration**

Article 4 *The Institute's supreme authority shall be a General Assembly comprising the three member institutions, each of which shall be entitled to one vote. The Assembly's decisions shall be by unanimous vote.*

*The General Assembly shall meet at least once each year. It shall also meet on the demand of any one of the three member institutions. Each member institution in turn shall appoint the Chairman of the General Assembly for a period of one year.*

Article 5 *The General Assembly shall have sole authority to :*

- (a) amend the present bye-laws ;*
- (b) approve the budget and the annual accounts ;*
- (c) issue any necessary regulations for the operation of the Institute ;*
- (d) approve the Institute's long-term programme of activities ;*
- (e) appoint on the proposal of the Board described in Article 6 below, the person responsible for the administration of the Institute ;*
- (f) decide any question submitted to it by the Board.*

Article 6 *The institute shall be managed by a Board consisting of two representatives appointed by each member institution for at least two years. Each member institution may appoint deputies in case of need.*

*The Board shall meet as frequently as the proper management of the Institute requires.*

*One representative of each member institution in turn shall serve as Chairman of the Board for one year.*

*Board decisions shall be by majority vote of those present; four representatives shall constitute a quorum.*

Article 7 *The Board shall manage the Institute as simply and as economically as possible, particularly by avoiding any duplication or overlap of function. For this purpose it may delegate part of the administration of the Institute to one of the member institutions.*

*The Board may make proposals to the General Assembly for the appointment of an administrator or a director to be responsible for the proper operation of the Institute in accordance with the Board's decisions and under its control.*

Article 8 *The Board shall submit each year to the General Assembly a report on the Institute's management.*

### III. Finance

- Article 9 *The association's resources consist of the funds already accumulated with a view to the establishment of the Institute, contributions from member institutions, donations to the Institute and any income earned by it.*
- Article 10 *At the end of each year the Board shall draw up and submit to the General Assembly a budget for the ensuing year. The Board is not empowered to undertake any commitment for expenditure for which financial provision has not been made.*
- Article 11 *The Board shall take the necessary steps so that the Institute shall maintain books of account appropriate to its activity. Within three months of the end of the accounting year, the Board shall have drawn up a balance sheet and a profit and loss account. The calendar year shall be the accounting year. The Board shall appoint public auditors to verify the Institute's accounts at the end of each year.*
- Article 12 *Undertakings assumed by the Institute shall be guaranteed solely by its assets, to the exclusion of all responsibility, jointly or severally, of the member institutions.*
- Article 13 *The joint signature of two persons appointed for this purpose by the Board shall be binding on the Institute.*
- Article 14 *In due course the Institute shall occupy the premises to be made available to it by the Swiss Government, pursuant to the Federal Act of December 4, 1963.*

### IV. Amendment of Bye-Laws—Winding up

- Article 15 *These bye-laws may be amended at any time upon the decision of the General Assembly after discussion in two separate sessions of the Assembly convened for that purpose.*
- Article 16 *The Institute may be wound up at any time upon the decision of the General Assembly which, in that event, shall appoint the body to be responsible for liquidation. Any net assets after settlement of liabilities will be devoted to Red Cross work or, failing that, divided equally among the member institutions.*

Signed in Geneva, 5th November 1965.

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# INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

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## EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

### India and Pakistan

*For prisoners of war and civilian internees.* — Mr. Roger Du Pasquier, delegate of the ICRC in India, has visited wounded prisoners of war undergoing treatment at the Delhi military hospital, and together with Mr. Jacques Moreillon, assistant delegate recently arrived from Geneva, made a second visit to the Agra camp. On his side, Mr. Michel Martin, delegate in Pakistan, has visited prisoner of war camps at Kohat and Dargai.

The International Committee's representatives have received from both sides nominal rolls of prisoners which have been transmitted by the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva. These lists also included the crews of several Indian and Pakistani merchant vessels held in the ports of the adverse Party on the outbreak of hostilities. In addition, 901 family messages from India and 109 from Pakistan have been routed to their recipients by the same channel.

The ICRC delegates have, furthermore, begun to receive lists of interned civilians, but they have continued to urge the Detaining Powers to allow access to camps and places of detention in which civilians are held.

*Aid to refugees.* — On the outbreak of hostilities, the ICRC despatched blood plasma, transfusion kits and medical equipment as a result of requests made by the Red Cross Societies of India



and Pakistan. The Swiss and Netherlands Red Cross joined this first phase of the relief action, in which the Red Lion and Sun of Iran and the Turkish Red Crescent also took part by sending medicines and medical supplies to West Pakistan.

After the cease-fire on September 22, the delegates of the ICRC had access to areas affected by the war in which they observed that the military operations had led to considerable displacements of the population.

Forced from their homes by air raids and fleeing the fighting areas, the refugees precipitated themselves on the roads, climbed passes often at an altitude of 9000 ft. and crossed steep valleys to arrive barefoot with their clothes in rags in camps hurriedly set up and soon overcrowded. They were often separated from their own families, the aged and children on one side, the parents on the other. Food is inadequate and means of protection, clothing, blankets and tents are lacking. They are threatened by epidemics and hygiene is non-existent. The refugees are suffering from latent tuberculosis : 500 cases have been treated free in Lahore, but prevention and cure must be made on a much wider scale.

In India, the largest concentrations of refugees are to be found in the Jammu area (250,000) and in the Punjab (34,000). To these should be added several thousands of refugees in the eastern States, in Assam and Bengal. In West Bengal it was estimated on October 20 that there were 204,000 persons displaced as a result of the conflict, chiefly in the Punch, Mirpur, Sialkot and Gujranwala districts, so that one can say that for these two countries aid is needed for nearly half-a-million refugees.

The measures undertaken for their resettlement during the course of these next few months will only be able to affect a small portion of these war victims. Long-term additional assistance has therefore been considered for refugees who will have to remain in the camps. For neither government assistance nor relief supplied by several other aid organizations would be sufficient for their needs.

The ICRC, after consultation with the League of Red Cross Societies, therefore launched an appeal on November 12 to all National Societies asking them to demonstrate their solidarity on behalf of the civilian victims of the Indo-Pakistani conflict.

For a start to be made to distributions without waiting for

contributions from the donor Societies, the ICRC has drawn an advance of 25,000 frs. from its relief funds which it has placed at the disposal of each of its delegates, namely 50,000 frs. A donation of powdered milk, offered by the Swiss Confederation has also been transported free of charge by Air India to New Delhi and a similar quantity has been sent to the Pakistan Red Cross.

In response to the appeal of November 12, the Canadian and Swedish Red Cross Societies declared that they had already voluntarily despatched donations in kind at the start of hostilities. The Australian, Norwegian, Swiss and German Federal Republic Red Cross Societies, as well as the Swiss Government, have also made known their contributions.

## Viet Nam

*The protection of prisoners of war.* — Through the medium of its assistant delegate in the USSR, the National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam has in its turn taken up a position as regards the application of the Geneva Conventions and replied to the appeal which the ICRC had made on June 11 to the four belligerents. The representative of the South Vietnamese insurrection has declared that the NLF was not bound by the international treaties to which others beside itself subscribed. Whilst therefore rejecting the protest made by the United States Government as a result of the execution of American prisoners as reprisals, the NLF, however, affirmed that the prisoners it held were humanely treated and that, above all, enemy wounded were collected and cared for.

The ICRC had at that time requested the National Liberation Front to apply the essential principles of the Geneva Conventions which stipulate not only that the life of an enemy laying down his arms shall be spared, but also prohibit reprisals against prisoners, permit them to give their news to their families, receive visits from ICRC delegates and send nominal rolls to the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

At the same time, the ICRC has continued its approaches to the South Vietnamese and American authorities, so that the promises made by the United States Government and that of the Republic of Viet Nam in August may be put into effect, at least as

regards the protection due to prisoners. The representatives of the ICRC have renewed their previous demands concerning the sending of nominal rolls of prisoners of war and authorization to visit them.

The International Committee has taken similar steps with the Red Cross and the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, which stated that the prisoners had been temporarily deprived of the right of corresponding with their families. The International Committee has asked that this restriction be lifted. Meanwhile, the North Vietnamese Red Cross has forwarded photographs to Geneva of 4 American prisoners and news of the state of health of two of them. These communications have been duly transmitted to the families concerned.

*Relief actions.* — In South Viet Nam, ICRC delegates Mr. Werner Muller and Mr. André Tschiffeli, who have recently been joined by Mr. Alain Modoux, assistant delegate, have continued their distributions of relief for displaced persons. With the help of the Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, they have brought aid to several groups of refugees who are not sheltered in the government's reception centres.

They have also introduced two personalities, directors of "Terre des Hommes" which has its headquarters in Lausanne, to the South Vietnamese authorities. This organization proposes to evacuate and admit to hospitals outside Viet Nam wounded and sick children and orphans who cannot receive appropriate attention on the spot, in view of the shortage of medical and nursing personnel and the insufficient number of hospital beds.

Whilst "Terre des Hommes" devotes itself to effecting these evacuation projects, the ICRC concentrates its efforts on the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in Viet Nam itself. Its delegates have made contact for that purpose with the local committees of the Vietnamese Red Cross, in order to encourage the organization of training courses for Red Cross nurses in the provinces and not only as hitherto on the national level in Saigon.

Thanks to the active interest shown by several National Red Cross Societies and by the Swiss Government which have sent it contributions amounting at present to 55,612 dollars, the ICRC has been able to continue despatching relief which has also been ex-

tended to territory controlled by the NLF and to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. Medicines and surgical equipment have been sent to Hanoi. Similar despatches have been made to the NLF.

Several groups which have been formed in Great Britain and the United States, especially in university circles, with a view to bringing humanitarian aid to the victims of the conflict, have asked the ICRC to act as their intermediary. Their cash contributions, which so far only represent a small proportion of all relief received, have been used in accordance with the donors' wishes for the carrying out of relief programmes as described above.

## Yemen

*The Uqhd field hospital.* — The activity of the medical mission delegated by the International Committee of the Red Cross and installed at Uqhd from November 1963 to November 1965 may be summarized as follows :

*1,700 persons admitted to hospital  
60,500 consultations to out-patients  
2,088 surgical operations.*

In addition, 12,000 consultations were given by the mobile medical teams working in the mountain areas in the interior of the Yemen.

174 doctors, male and female nurses and technicians — most of them Swiss — had responded to the pressing appeals sent by the ICRC to the National Red Cross Societies in February, September and November 1963 and in April 1964, for support in material and human resources. Eight teams of twenty to twenty-five persons took turns to operate the field hospital with its modern surgical equipment. They had to carry on a struggle against the suffering engendered by war and against desert conditions (lack of water, wind and sand storms, heat of up to 122°F). The wounded and sick had sometimes to walk for days before reaching the hospital in the heart of the desert.

Although the ICRC mission terminated at the end of October 1965, two doctors and a male nurse are continuing to give medical care to the populations in the Jauf region.

## EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS IN THE YEMEN



Under the protection of the Red Cross, the prisoners arriving at the point chosen for the exchange in the Yemen mountains.



**In the mountains of the Yemen:** Exchange operations of Royalist Yemeni prisoners and Egyptian prisoners under the responsibility of the ICRC and its delegates.



On the other hand, the activities of the ICRC delegation in Sanaa are continuing for the time being.

These activities include medical assistance to the civilian population and distribution of relief in the form of food and clothing to civilian victims of events.

There are also two mobile medical teams continuing to work, one at Dhamar and the other at Beit el Faki.

*Exchange and repatriation of prisoners of war.* — As is generally known, the armistice terms concluded a few weeks ago in Djeddah made provision for the general exchange and repatriation of all prisoners of war.

This agreement of principle was the basis for more detailed discussions between the Egyptian and Republican forces on the one hand and the Royalists on the other. Two meetings took place between Egyptian and Yemeni Royalist officers in September, at the Uqhd hospital and under the banner of the ICRC, with a view to specifying the terms and arrangements for exchanges. Most of the releases and repatriation operations took place with the active assistance of ICRC delegates and in liaison with the Mixed Armistice Commission <sup>1</sup>.

The Egyptian and Yemeni Republican prisoners of war in Royalist hands were held in three separate regions of the Yemen : the North-West, the North-East and the East.

The first two groups of Egyptian prisoners from Jauf, the Washa region and Gareh, were released in September and repatriated across Saudi territory by air to Cairo. The group of prisoners from Jauf, incidentally, spent several days near the Uqhd hospital, before proceeding to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

The release of the third group, detained by the Royalist Nehm tribe in the mountains east of Sanaa, involved an exchange operation not without its difficulties. It was effected by the ICRC delegates in Sanaa, in agreement with representatives of both sides. The group of Egyptian and Republican prisoners of war was exchanged on October 11, with the assistance of the Mixed Armistice Commission, against Royalist prisoners who had been held in various prisons in the Yemen Republic.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate* : In the Yemen mountains, exchange of prisoners under the responsibility of the ICRC.

In addition, the Egyptian and Yemeni Republican forces had still several members of the Royal family in their power. In accordance with the agreements concluded at Uqhd the men and children were sent to Djeddah under the responsibility of the Mixed Armistice Commission, whilst the women, who had until that time been held captive in the former Royal Palace of Boustan El Kheir in Sanaa, were authorized to continue residing there, but henceforth at liberty.

Throughout all these operations the ICRC delegation was thankful for the active co-operation of the Egyptian and Yemeni Royalist military authorities as well as of the members of the Mixed Armistice Commission.

These releases brought to an end an important action which had been carried out for more than two years by the ICRC delegates in the Yemen. These delegates have regularly visited the prisoners of war, even in the remotest places; they brought them relief supplies of all kinds and, through the ICRC's Central Tracing Agency in Geneva, had ensured the two-way transmission of family mail. They also saw to it that treatment and internment conditions for these prisoners were in keeping with the humanitarian principles upon which the Geneva Conventions are based.

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## *IN GENEVA*

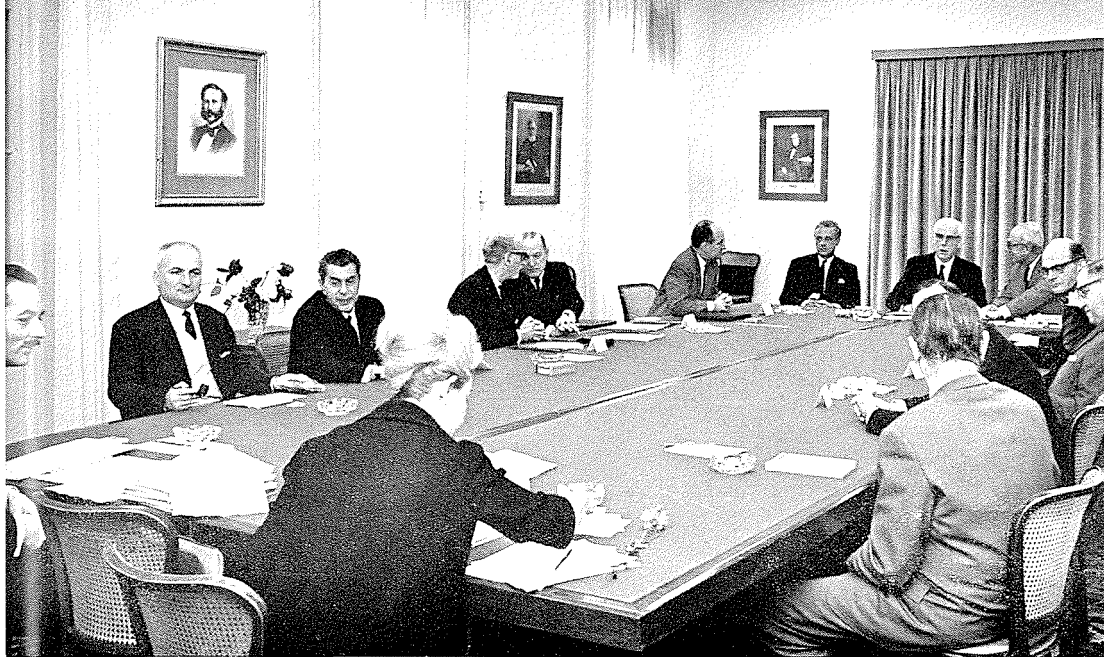
### **Visit of Prince and Princess Hitachi of Japan**

The International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies welcomed at the headquarters of the ICRC Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Hitachi during their visit to Switzerland.

Mr. Samuel A. Gonard, President of the ICRC, greeted them in the name of both institutions.

It is a privilege for me, as President of the International Committee of the Red Cross — the Founder Organization of the Red Cross Movement — to welcome you here. I have the honour also to





Representatives of the ICRC, the League and the Swiss Red Cross signing the Act of Foundation of the Henry Dunant Institute.

## IN GENEVA

Photos J. Zbinden

H. I. H. Prince Hitachi expressing his good wishes for the Red Cross (next to him, the Princess, then Mr. van Zeeland, of the League, and, on right, the President of the ICRC).



welcome you in the name of the League of Red Cross Societies, the Federation of National Societies. I greet also Ambassador Aoki, with whom we enjoy such frequent and friendly relations.

You may be assured, Sir and Madam, that we appreciate the honour you do to the Red Cross. We are flattered that you have found a moment to visit us in the course of your brief private stay in our city of Geneva. Your interest in our work is in the tradition of the Imperial House of Japan.

This tradition goes back to the lifetime of your illustrious ancestor, the Empress Shôken. The Trust Fund which Her Imperial Majesty set up in 1912 is a most useful instrument for assistance to developing National Societies.

We also remember, Sir, with pleasure, the visit paid to us in 1953 by your illustrious brother, the Heir to the Throne, His Imperial Highness the Prince Akito. I also wish to recall here the audience which your august parents, the Emperor and Empress, so kindly accorded me last June, when I had the pleasure of being in Tokyo. Would you, upon your return to Tokyo, be pleased to convey to them the respectful greetings of the International Committee and the League?

Your family's interest in the Red Cross has always been an inspiration and an encouragement to the International Committee and to the League. To the International Committee whose task it has been for over a hundred years to assist and to protect the victims of war and armed conflicts; to the League — our sister organisation — whose task it is to co-ordinate and develop the activities of National Red Cross Societies and to assist the victims of natural catastrophes.

Mr. Roger Gallopin, Executive Director of the ICRC, and Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, gave brief descriptions of the current activities in the world of these two institutions.

H.I.H. Prince Hitachi expressed the hope that the Committee and the League would pursue their efforts to improve conditions for mankind.<sup>1</sup>

It is a great pleasure for us to have an opportunity to visit the Headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross and to see you all from the Committee and the League of the Red Cross.

Through newspapers, radio and television, the Japanese people are all well informed of the Committee's devoted efforts in giving

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<sup>1</sup> Plate: H.I.H. Prince Hitachi expressing his good wishes for the Red Cross.

relief and assistance to suffering people in areas of conflict. Also well known are the guidance and co-operation accorded by the League to the Japanese Red Cross.

We have cherished a desire, which has been realised now, to meet during our journey in Europe the leaders of the Committee and the League and to express to them our thanks.

We have been pleased to learn from the President that the Empress Shōken Trust Fund is a useful instrument for assistance to developing National Societies.

When I return to Tokyo, I shall not fail to convey your words to the Emperor and the Empress as well as to the Crown Prince.

Lastly, I wish to say that it is my hope and trust that the Committee and the League will continue to develop and further contribute to the welfare of the human being.

H.I.H. Princess Hitachi also expressed keen interest in the work of the Red Cross.

The Prince and the Princess were accompanied by Mr. Katsushiro Narita, former Japanese Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Aoki, Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the international organizations in Geneva, and by their suite.

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## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

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### Norway

The Norwegian Red Cross invited to Oslo, for its Centenary celebration, representatives of the Red Cross international institutions and also the Chairmen and Secretaries-General of the Swedish, Danish, Finnish and Icelandic National Societies. The ICRC was represented by its Vice-President, Mr. Hans Bachmann, and the League by its Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Senedu Gabru, of the Ethiopian Red Cross.

The ceremony commemorating the foundation of the Norwegian Red Cross took place at Oslo University on September 22, 1965 ; it was presided over by H.M. King Olav V and H.R.H. Princess Astrid Mrs. Ferner<sup>1</sup>. Members of the Junior Red Cross, bearing Red Cross flags, formed a guard of honour for the dignitaries attending the ceremony. Before the rostrum, nurses had taken up their stand.

The President of the National Society, Mr. Ulf Styren, delivered the opening speech, followed by Professor Edvard Hambro, Vice-President of the National Society, who recalled the start and development of the Red Cross movement in Norway and internationally. He concluded his speech :

The Red Cross represents brotherhood in international collaboration. Human beings meet here in confidence and solidarity. National considerations or prestige do not count. The only important task is to save life and health... The Red Cross, although it was started in war, is today the strongest force against war. The Red Cross stands committed to the belief that international collaboration across all frontiers in the service of charity is a most important means to eradicate the hatred, the suspicion and the fear which contain in themselves the seed of war. That is why we claim that the Red Cross is not only an organization but a way of life. Those men and women who represent the Red Cross in the inter-

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<sup>1</sup> Plate : H. M. King Olav V, arriving at the University of Oslo.  
Professor E. Hambro delivering an address at the official ceremony.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

national sphere do not contend with political difficulties. They do not represent States or Governments. They meet in friendship and confidence because they feel that the Red Cross idea is to rise above strife and disputes. They feel that they contribute to building the world of the future based on peace and understanding. They are grateful because they are allowed to work for brotherhood and the spirit "love thy neighbour as thyself" across national boundaries. They know that the only real progress is progress in charity and in human solidarity. Our new motto is : " Per humanitatem ad pacem " !

Finally Mr. Einar Gerhardsen, Prime Minister, Mrs. Gabru and Mr. A.E. Martola, in turn, expressed the congratulations and good wishes of the Norwegian Government, the League of Red Cross Societies and the Scandinavian Red Cross Societies.

The ceremony began with a performance of Benjamin Britten's " Cantata Misericordium " by the Philharmonic Orchestra and the Oslo Choir. In the afternoon a reception was given at the Royal Palace, attended by the foreign guests and more than 500 Red Cross delegates from all over the country. In the evening, at the Oslo castle, during an official dinner, Mr. Hans Bachmann conveyed the congratulations and good wishes of the ICRC.

He recalled the important rôle played by the Norwegian Red Cross, one of the first on the international scene to give aid to sister societies in territory where war was being waged. It was, in fact, as early as 1870 that the Oslo central committee gave appreciable material assistance to the International Committee's Basle agency, which was entrusted with caring for victims of the Franco-Prussian War. Mr. Bachmann went on to say :

... How could we in Geneva, at the very source of the Red Cross movement, fail to share your rejoicing at the centenary of such an active National Society as the Norwegian Red Cross? Nothing was of greater concern to Henry Dunant than the setting up of national relief societies to prepare in peace-time the reserve of medical personnel who, in time of war, would bring help to the wounded on the battle-field, in contrast to the wounded abandoned at Solferino.

Dunant could not foresee the favourable development which National Societies have known, nor the essential rôle they play today in many countries in the every-day life of the people, by training nurses, blood collection, dedication to medical services and ever-ready help wherever needed in disasters, accidents and epidemics.

Although the Norwegian Red Cross is so useful that the country would not relinquish it, it has not forgotten its original aim : assistance to the

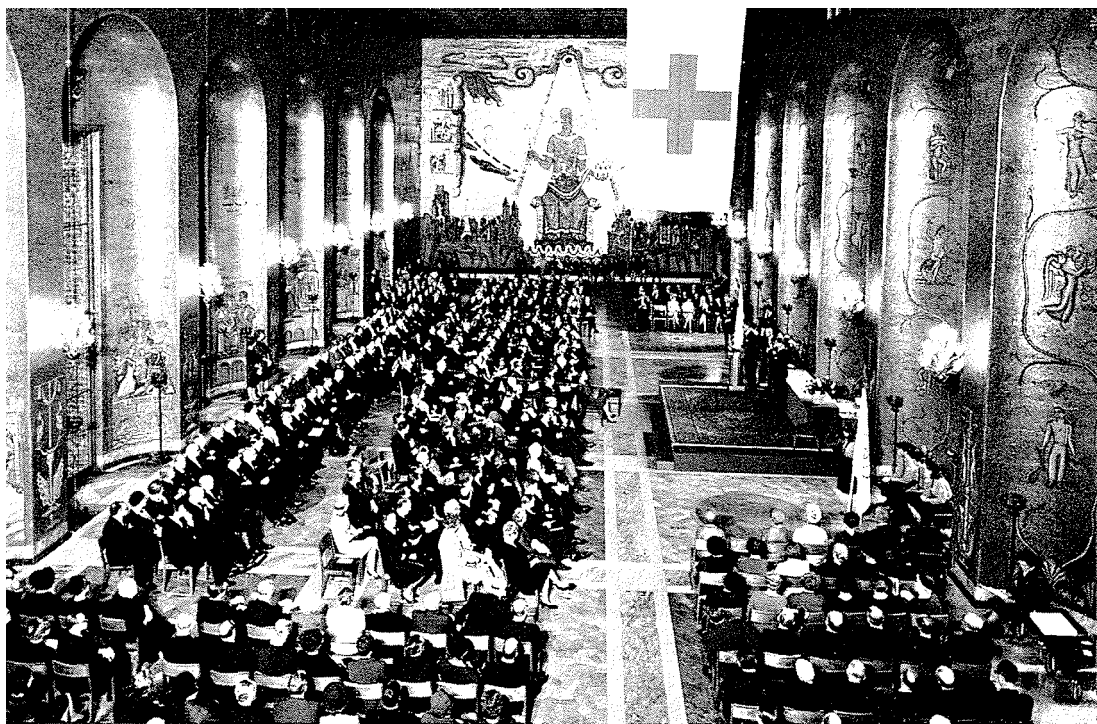


H. M. King Olav V, accompanied by Princess Astrid Mrs. Ferner, arriving at the University of Oslo. (Behind the King, on left, Mr. Ulf Styren, President of the National Society.)

## CENTENARY OF THE NORWEGIAN RED CROSS

Mr. Edvard Hambro, Vice-President, delivering an address at the official ceremony.

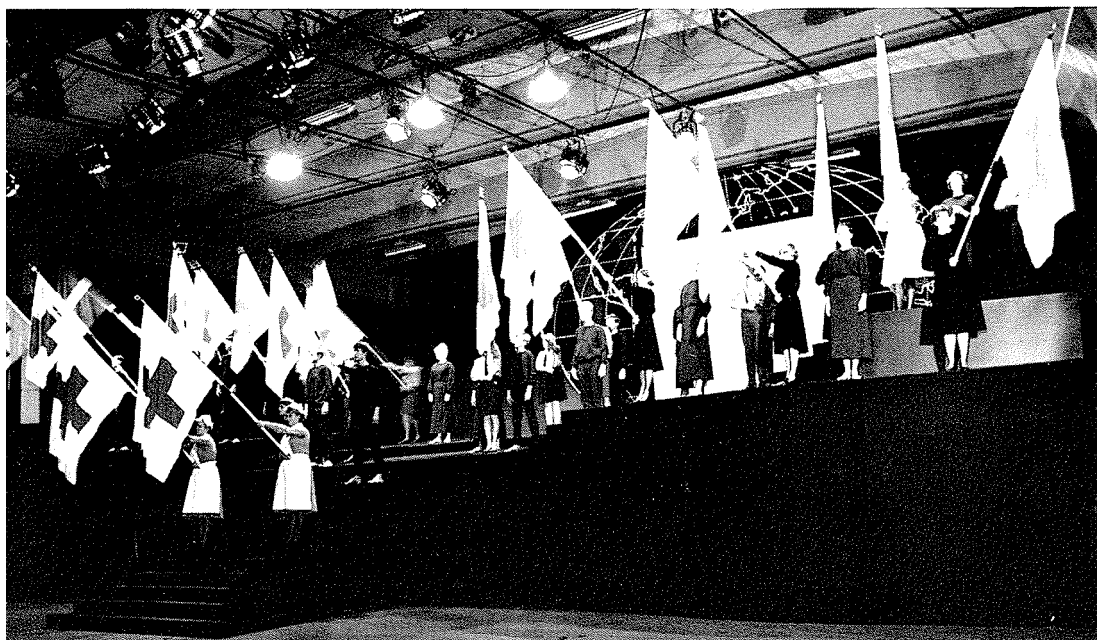




Official ceremony at the Town Hall, Stockholm.

## CENTENARY OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS

Procession of flags closing the display.



victims of war and conflict. Whenever the ICRC launches an appeal for international aid, this Society is among the first to respond.

... Allow me to quote the message which, in 1888, on the occasion of the twentyfifth anniversary of the Norwegian Red Cross, its President Mr. Selmer, and its Secretary Mr. Peter Burg, had inserted in the memorial published by the ICRC to commemorate that event :

" Apart from all the destruction caused by war, there is something else which is rampant : the fear and hate engendered in human hearts, leaving wounds sometimes no less profound than those left by the sword. The pain of these wounds too must be eased by the Red Cross : in the midst of the most violent cataclysms of human folly, the Red Cross exerts its beneficent influence : in the heat of slaughter and hatred, it speaks the gentle yet impelling language of human fellowship ; a balm to ire, a check to hate. "

These words, whilst redolent of the pathos of the style of the times, are striking ; they are as valid now as ever they were. Let us not despair, let us be of good courage and resolute in order to set the example by our actions in the field of mutual assistance. Let us prove our respect for mankind, particularly in suffering, and of love for our fellowmen as exemplified in the Gospel by the parable of the Good Samaritan.

On the same day, a solemn service was held in Oslo cathedral. Several moving ceremonies took place in the course of the morning : the President of the National Society, Mr. Ulf Styren, accompanied by the Secretary-General, Mr. Mathiesen, laid wreaths on the graves of their predecessors and of Mr. Frederik Stang, the Norwegian Society's founder, as well as on the memorial to the victims of the Second World War and on the Fridtjof Nansen monument.

Thus the past and the present were linked on this day, memorable for the noble and constant dignity of the occasion, and it was with pride and confidence, conscious of the progress achieved over the century, that the Norwegian Red Cross was able to look to the future.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In its May 1965 issue, the *International Review* had already mentioned the considerable achievements of the Norwegian Red Cross, which had taken advantage of its centenary year for a nation-wide recruitment drive. As a result, the Norwegian National Society was able to announce with pride that on September 22, 1965, its membership had reached 315,203.



## Sweden

The Centenary Celebrations of the Swedish Red Cross took place in Stockholm from October 20-23, 1965. They marked the culmination of a number of events which were held in the course of the year with the object of focusing attention to the work of the National Society throughout the whole country. The ICRC was represented by Mr. Frédéric Siordet, Vice-President, and the League by Mr. William E. Stevenson, Vice-President and Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General and a number of National Societies had delegated several of their officers to attend this Centenary.

At the House of the Nobility on the evening of October 20, a reception was offered by the Swedish Red Cross to its guests from abroad and to the leaders of the Swedish Red Cross.

The following morning was devoted to a display of some of the Stockholm district Society's activities, such as first-aid, the collection of blood from donors and also a special field of activity, namely the voluntary hostess service for hospital patients. In the evening an official dinner offered by the Swedish Government was attended by the guests.

On October 22 there was a large meeting at the Stockholm Town Hall.<sup>1</sup> This official ceremony was presided over by Her Royal Highness Princess Sibylla, Honorary Chairman of the Swedish Red Cross. In the course of the ceremony, medals were bestowed on various members of the Red Cross, and several foreign guests, in turn, paid tribute to the successful work carried out in Sweden under our common emblem. In the name of the ICRC, Mr. Siordet delivered the following address :

*As the senior institution of the Red Cross, the International Committee is pleased to have this opportunity to express to your Royal Highness and the Swedish Red Cross as a whole, its congratulations, its admiration and its good wishes.*

*The Swedish Red Cross may well be proud of its achievements in this country. But it has not contented itself with attaining a leading position among humanitarian institutions within the country. It has acquired a place*

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<sup>1</sup> Plate: Official ceremony at the Stockholm Town Hall.

*of importance in the world by reaching out beyond the frontiers and the seas to bring to bear its solicitude for all suffering humanity wherever it calls for help. Swedish Red Cross achievements for the benefit of the victims of the two world wars, under the leadership of Prince Charles and Count Bernadotte, will never be forgotten. And it would be difficult to give an adequate account of relief actions of all sorts in which it has taken part since that time, and is still doing in one form or another, for appeals to its humanitarian spirit are never in vain. It is therefore right that on this day of commemoration one and all should pay a tribute of gratitude.*

*Such a full past and present are a pledge for the future. It is therefore much more than good wishes that the ICRC can express on this occasion : it can declare its firm belief that the next century of Swedish Red Cross activity will be ever more fruitful and glorious for the greater benefit of suffering humanity and for the advent of friendship and peace among men and nations.*

On October 23, at the Saint-Erik's Hall, the afternoon began with the main Centenary events, presided over by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Bertil and Princess Sibylla, in the presence of 3400 delegates from all districts. Mr. E. von Hofsten first greeted the dignitaries present and expressed the joy and pride, on this magnificent anniversary day, of the Society of which he is President. Mr. O. Stroh, Secretary-General, then introduced the foreign guests and Mr. Siordet addressed the gathering in the name of all the Red Cross institutions present. He recalled the important part played by the Swedish Red Cross in the development of the movement and he stressed how that Society had exemplified the principle of universality.

The next speaker was Mr. S. Aspling, Minister for Social Affairs ; he paid tribute to the National Red Cross and described the depth and lasting nature of the Society's roots among the Swedish people. He quoted examples of what the 600,000 members of the Society are accomplishing in a number of fields. He concluded by expressing the Government's thanks for the large-scale and important activities both within and without the country and he extended the Government's good wishes for the movement's ever greater success.

Mr. Henrik Beer, Secretary-General of the League and former Secretary-General of the Swedish Red Cross, then delivered an

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

appropriate address on "The future of the Red Cross". He gave an over-all picture of Red Cross operations in the whole world, describing how, little by little, in practice and by intervening in ever more distant countries, the Red Cross became universal. He concluded by saying :

*We can express our gratitude by assuming responsibility in an active manner. Each and every one of us has something to contribute and can also induce others to do the same. If we agree to assume our proper share of responsibility, putting enough enthusiasm and imagination into our efforts, there is no reason to recoil from our future important tasks. We have the human resources ; if we can use them properly, here in Sweden and in the rest of the world, we can with composure and joy start the second century.*

After Mr. C. Kjellberg, Chairman of the Stockholm district Red Cross, had spoken about Red Cross Week, which was inaugurated on the occasion of the Centenary, a performance of "The Words that Remain" was given. This was a moving illustration — in mime, dance and commentary — of the Red Cross spirit and it was concluded with a parade of flags.<sup>1</sup>

A dinner in the evening was presided over by His Royal Highness Prince Bertil, Prince Regent ; this was attended by several thousand people in the St. Erik's Hall ; it was the conclusion in a popular manner of the enthusiastically acclaimed ceremonies, all of which were impressive for their distinction, the confidence they inspired and for their organization which was both impeccable and liberal.

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<sup>1</sup> *Plate:* A parade of flags concludes the event demonstrating the Red Cross spirit.

## Colombia

*The Review of the Colombian Red Cross (Bogotá, May 1965) includes an article concerning the relief action undertaken by that National Society in favour of Colombian nationals in May 1965 during the crisis in the Dominican Republic. It describes the resolution and courage of those who decide to give immediate help under the protection of our common emblem. A summary is given below :*

When the aircraft bearing the Red Cross emblem left the airport of Soledad in the morning, its occupants were not sure of reaching their destination, Santo Domingo. They had been unable to make contact with the capital, which was going through one of the most tragic episodes of its history. On board were four and a half tons of food, serum, antibiotics and other medical supplies for first aid, for refugees at the Colombian Embassy. A representative of the Colombian authorities and the Director of the Red Cross were also aboard the aircraft.

The pilot tried in vain to make radio contact with the airport of the Dominican capital in order to land. No one replied ; the civilian airport was closed. He tried to reach the military airport of San Isidro. Again no response. Military planes flew around the Red Cross plane. Bogotá had cabled ICRC headquarters at Geneva, but no one knew if it had been possible to relay word to the Dominican Red Cross. The passengers were tense, and only a few moments before the plane was above the airstrip was landing permission received. The Red Cross, symbol of peace and co-operation, had allowed part of the mission to be accomplished. This was the first relief aircraft to reach the war-torn country. But it was yet necessary to get through to the capital, some five miles from the airport.

The engines had not even stopped before military forces came aboard with greetings and an invitation to the air base headquarters. The delegation informed the authorities of its objective and requested authorization to contact the Colombian Embassy and the Dominican Red Cross. Permission was granted, but the delegates had to wait for hours... Had the trip been in vain ? The Colombians decided to go directly to the capital, ignoring the risks. Their

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

mission had to be accomplished at any cost, although they were told: "We are not responsible for your lives if you go into the city."

The five mile drive into Santo Domingo was made over a road congested with troops and truck loads of material. The delegates had gone no more than a hundred yards before shooting began, but the car continued on its way, finally arriving at the capital in the throes of war. It stopped at the hotel being used as headquarters for the Control Commission of the Organization of American States. Together with this Commission, it was decided that a group working with the Dominican Red Cross would assume distribution of the Colombian relief supplies.

But another mission remained to be carried out: transporting to either Puerto Rico or Colombia those refugees who wished to leave. Again a difficult situation, and more time lost in waiting. At seven that evening the return trip to the airport began, while sporadic shooting continued on all sides. This time a helicopter was available. It was only a speck in the night sky, below which lay nothing but complete darkness, for Santo Domingo was without electricity, without water, without means of transportation.

At the airport they found it was impossible to take off immediately as had been planned, for the Red Cross plane had yet to be unloaded. The next morning, despite the still encumbered runway, the plane took off.

A brief stop at San Juan, and on May 7 seven people returned to their own country, Colombia. The Red Cross mission had been successfully accomplished.

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## THE RED CROSS AND PHILATELY

*The Centenary Commission of the Red Cross in Switzerland which has already published several works in connection with the events which took place in Geneva, Lausanne and Macolin, has now produced a booklet with a large number of illustrations.<sup>1</sup>*

*Mention should be made of the excellent study by Mr. Max-Marc Thomas of the relations of the Red Cross and philately which appeared in the International Review (October 1964). Mr. C. Rouard Watine, head of information and publicity of the French Red Cross, has also made a valuable contribution to the subject in this booklet. He describes the connections which exist between the Red Cross, the Post and the postage-stamp, extracts of which we give below.*

... The connection between the Red Cross and the post goes back to the beginning of the Red Cross when postage exemption was granted to the National Red Cross Societies. In France, for example, on July 12, 1870, the Post Department Director-General granted exemption on mail despatched by the National Aid Society for the Nursing of the Sick and Wounded in the Field. The Swiss Postal Administration, in its Service Orders No. 95 and No. 105 of July 28 and August 5, 1870, granted postage exemption "to International Societies established in Switzerland pursuant to the Geneva Convention of August 25, 1864". The French Service Order of July 12, 1870, made it a condition that the sender's name should be shown by means of a rubber stamp or by hand. In order to facilitate postage, most of the National Aid Societies used adhesive labels showing the red cross, in preference to a rubber stamp imprint. Consequently, these labels being issued by the Red Cross organizations themselves, and not by the postal authorities, they cannot be considered as postage-stamps.

On August 6, 1870, the German Post Department Director-General, Berlin, in Service Order No. 24, conferred exemption from postal charges on mail for prisoners of war. This correspondence had to be marked "Porto frei laut Verfügung vom 7. August 1870".

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<sup>1</sup> *The Red Cross and Philately*, Geneva 1965. This booklet, published in French and English, is available for 2 Sw.frs. from the League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.

## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

It was not until 1889, in Portugal, that the first Red Cross stamp appeared, and only during the 1914-18 war did the issue of Red Cross stamps become widespread. In those four years, there were no less than 66 issues in 47 countries, comprising 230 stamps. Nearly all were for the purpose of raising funds for the National Red Cross Societies to enable them to carry out their many relief tasks. The success achieved by these issues greatly influenced the subsequent development of this type of postage-stamp, called semi-postage-stamp. The aim of such issues is twofold, i.e. as postage and as an aid to charity.

The yield from the surcharge on Red Cross stamps from 1914-18 can be estimated at several tens of millions of francs, not counting the proceeds of the sales of vignettes unconnected with postage and which also flourished during the same period.

The same fund-raising procedure was resumed in many European and South American countries, shortly before the Second World War. In Finland, for example, since 1930, there have been special issues each year for the benefit of the Red Cross. It may be noted with interest that the construction of the Belgian Red Cross headquarters in Brussels was financed by a series of issues in 1939. In France, the surcharge on postage-stamps has been contributing to Red Cross emergency activities since 1950.

In a number of countries, including Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Colombia, there is another type of Red Cross stamp which is compulsory for internal mail for a specific period, in addition to the normal postage-stamp. The proceeds are paid in full to the Red Cross Society.

Most Red Cross stamps are special issues for charitable purposes. They include issues commemorating important events in the history of the Red Cross, many bearing effigies of the founders of the movement. There are also issues without any surcharge, some for air mail and some for express mail.

The country which has issued most Red Cross stamps is Spain, with 148 different values ; they are valid both internally and in Spanish possessions. The first country to issue Red Cross stamps with a surcharge was France in 1914. Since then, France has made 154 such issues in the Metropole and in its overseas territories.

It is natural that the nurse provides the motif for most designers

and engravers. She is displayed on stamps issued in the USA, South Africa, Costa Rica, Haiti, France, Albania, Bulgaria, Finland, Poland, Rumania, Ethiopia, Bohemia, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Nicaragua, Turkey and Germany.

Some stamps portray Red Cross activities, such as blood transfusion in the Netherlands, Belgium, Hungary, and Finland; disaster relief in Bulgaria and Liechtenstein; first-aid in the Netherlands; hospital ships in Denmark and Turkey; hospital trains in Bulgaria, etc.

Important events in Red Cross history are also illustrated. A Finnish stamp for example depicts the battle of Solferino, where the suffering of the wounded roused Dunant's determination. His portrait is shown on Swiss, Belgian, French, German and Portuguese stamps. Florence Nightingale, who gave inspiration to Henry Dunant, is portrayed on Belgian, Portuguese and Costa Rican stamps. Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, figures on a United States stamp and Elsa Brandström "the Swedish white angel" on a German stamp.

In 1939, 1944, 1952 and 1959 many countries commemorated their accession to the Geneva Conventions or recalled the centenary of the birth of the Red Cross idea. In 1939, the Third Pan-American Conference of the Red Cross was commemorated by Brazil; the XVth International Conference of the Red Cross by Japan in 1934 with an issue of four stamps and the XVIIIth International Conference by Canada in 1952; the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross at New Delhi by India with a special issue. Similarly, in October 1965, the XXth Conference was commemorated by an Austrian stamp. Many countries have celebrated their National Society's anniversary, such as the United States in 1931 and France in 1939.

The Centenary of the birth of the Red Cross was the occasion for an even greater number of new stamps: 136 countries and territories made such issues to mark this anniversary. Many of these countries, like the United Kingdom and most of the Crown Colonies and Commonwealth Territories, dedicated a stamp to the Red Cross for the first time. In 1964, four stamps in Finland were issued to mark the Centenary of the First Geneva Convention; each one, of a different value, was symbolic of the four Conventions of 1949 to which most of the countries of the world have acceded.



## IN THE RED CROSS WORLD

What is the total value of all these stamps ? Number 54 of the Yvert catalogue and the Moroccan Tellier quote them at over Fr. 7,000 and, indeed, some Borneo and Thailand series are very rare, but on the whole they are reasonably priced. Nevertheless, to assemble these 2094 stamps requires all the wiles of the collectors' art. However, it is not on the material value of such a collection that we shall dwell, but on the constantly renewed interest to be derived from collecting so many testimonies to a universal activity. New States become independent, new Red Cross or Red Crescent stamps make their appearance ; peace returns to some distant part of the world and through stamps a tribute is paid to the work of the Red Cross during the conflict. In addition, the postmark itself may attest to the relief work carried out under the sign of the red cross.

André Siegfried said " the stamp is the expressive symbol of communication among men ". It is a good thing for the postage stamp to be closely associated with the life of the Red Cross ; the same Red Cross that is ever present to alleviate suffering throughout the world. In a variety of ways, across frontiers, oceans, and skies the world over, postal authorities have united and continue to unite their efforts and activities to those of the Red Cross in the service of mankind.

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## M I S C E L L A N E O U S

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### THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS IN TIMES OF CONFLICT

The International Peace Bureau, founded in 1892 and having its headquarters in Geneva, held its annual international conference at Jongny (Switzerland) from August 30 to September 3, 1965. The general theme of the meeting was *Requirements for a World at Peace—Governmental and Individual Responsibilities and Opportunities*. The organizers had invited various guest speakers of repute to talk on subjects relating to disarmament, collective security and protection of the civilian population in times of conflict. This latter subject was dealt with by Mr. Jean Pictet, Director for General Affairs of the International Committee of the Red Cross ; his talk, the gist of which is reproduced below, was well received by those attending the conference and was widely covered by the press.

By way of introduction he gave a brief historical background to the problem of war, showing that it was from the outset a question of blood-stained victory to the strongest. Then little by little progress began to be discernible. However, when war became total at the beginning of the Eighteenth century, humanitarianism received a severe set-back and this tragic situation incited Henry Dunant to launch an appeal which gave rise to the birth of the Red Cross in 1863 and which, the year after, was followed by the First Geneva Convention for the protection of military wounded.

Mr. Pictet said :

“ This Convention had a decisive influence on the development of international law, because States had collectively agreed to forgo part of their sovereignty in favour of humanity. It was this breakthrough which led to the signing of the other Geneva Conventions and that of The Hague. It may even be said that all modern efforts

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to solve conflicts by peaceful means and to outlaw war also originated indirectly from this movement."

Distress was great among the civilians during the First World War and it induced the ICRC to remedy the deficiencies of international law. Enormous difficulties were encountered, however, and the Second World War took place without there being any effective provisions for the protection of civilians. For this reason, in 1946, the ICRC undertook, in keeping with its tradition, to revise humanitarian law and to bring it up-to-date in the light of actual experience. Plans drawn up by the ICRC with the help of international experts became the basis of the work of the 1949 Diplomatic Conference which resulted in the four Geneva Conventions. These today are the most complete code of human rights in time of war.

They include a revolutionary provision: article 3, which is common to all the four Conventions. This provides that in conflicts which are not international in character, all belligerents shall observe essential humanitarian principles. The field of application is widening and it is more and more held that the "function of law is to ensure for all men the guarantee of at least a minimum standard of humanity". This development presupposes that the law will be upheld by the judiciary and supervisory bodies. For the moment, however, the period of gestation is not complete and the Red Cross is obliged to intervene when the individual is threatened.

Mr. Pictet deprecated that attitude of resignation which we call "fatality". If this were to prevail all methods of warfare and all manner of fighting would become permissible. He recalled the "Draft Regulations" drawn up by the ICRC and based on the respect which is due to the civilian population in times of conflict. Even though this Draft has received only a lukewarm reception by governments, the ICRC is nevertheless continuing its efforts in defence of the human being. In this way, Mr. Pictet concluded, the Red Cross is working for peace.

"Its struggle against suffering condemns those who inflict it ... Although it has not the power to prevent war, it has, by obtaining the conclusion of the Geneva Conventions, struck such a blow at war as has hardly been equalled since the origin of man."

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

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GAIUS EZEJIOFOR: PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW<sup>1</sup>

The author, a professor of law at the University of Lagos, Nigeria, has written this book which is of considerable interest for lawyers and all who take an interest in problems connected with the protection of the individual in the world today. The first part deals with the problem, as a whole, of the protection of human rights from a legal point of view. It starts with an analysis of the individual's position in international law and a historical background which, in spite of its brevity, gives a useful outline of efforts over the centuries for the defence of the individual in national legislations.

Professor Ezejiofor is clearly a protagonist of the idea that it is not only States which have rights, but individuals also. The Red Cross shares this opinion, as the Geneva Conventions bear witness. In this connection we particularly have in mind one of the articles common to the four Conventions (No 7 in the first three and No 8 in the Fourth) which states that "wounded and sick... may in no circumstances renounce in part or in entirety the rights secured to them by those Conventions". It is unfortunate that the author made no mention of these humanitarian regulations whereof the spirit and the essential provisions could give further proof in support of his thesis. The very existence of these Geneva Conventions shows that international law is no longer, as used to be thought, an assertion of State rights but also of those belonging to the individual.

The author then goes on to deal with the defence of human rights pursuant to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights framed by the United Nations and of which the twentieth anniversary was recently celebrated. He also reviews the European Convention on Human Rights in respect of which the *International Review* recently published an article by Mr. K. Vasak<sup>2</sup>, and he

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<sup>1</sup> Butterworths, London, 1964, 278 p.

<sup>2</sup> See *International Review*, August 1965.

## BOOKS AND REVIEWS

quotes a number of facts which demonstrate the slow but sure evolution in the field of protection for the rights of man.

Professor Ezejiofor recalls the work of the Interamerican Commission on Human Rights (O.A.S.) and also the planned African Convention of Human Rights drawn up by the African Commission of Jurists. Finally he points out the prospects of a World Convention at present being studied by the United Nations.

The future, according to the author, resides in the establishment of regional conventions whose scope would be limited to definite groups united by common ideals and common fundamental interests. On a practical plan, it is on the local level that solutions might be found rather than on the universal plan where ideas and ways of life vary and all too frequently diverge.

We would mention, in addition, that Professor Ezejiofor, in the second part of his book, outlines the major precepts of protection for the rights of man which are to be found in the various legislations in the Commonwealth.

J.-G. L.

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### **The Red Cross World, *League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva, 1965, No. 3.***

In order to co-ordinate the assistance given between sister Societies, the League of Red Cross Societies has established a special Development Programme, with its own Section within the League's central administration. The Development Programme now has, in addition to its Administrative and Planning Officers, five Desk Officers. These officers have an accurate and detailed knowledge of the stage of development of all Societies in the main developing areas—and their needs. They can also provide information required by the League's technical experts regarding a developing Society. It is often this information that provides a sound basis for advice given to a Society.

In the field, the Programme has a varying number of delegates assisting National Societies in developing some aspect of their activities.

In the course of 1965, the Programme has had delegates in Algeria, Burundi, Congo-Leopoldville, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lebanon, Morocco, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Upper Volta and Zambia.

In the majority of cases, these delegates have been made available by their own Societies as a gesture of assistance towards a sister Society. Some delegates have been on technical missions to train instructors in First-Aid, Healthy Living, Health in the Home; some have gone to give expert advice on the organisation of a Blood Transfusion Service or the preparation of Statutes; many more have gone to advise and assist new Societies in establishing a solid organisational structure at home and enable them to play a meaningful role in the broader sphere of world affairs.

As might be expected, requests for assistance far outweigh the means available at any one time. It has been necessary, therefore, to divide the Societies into different stages of development, representing a different type of assistance. One of the main challenges for the Section is to ensure that all developing Societies are given some form of assistance. There is the danger that one Society will receive an undue proportion of the aid. On the other hand, resources sometimes do not permit assistance to be continued for a good and growing project. These are examples of individual decisions which must be judged on their merits, in relation to the overall requirements.

Seminars or Conferences are an essential feature of the Programme's Plan of Action for the future. It is proposed to hold one in each Region every two years. They will always be concerned with some aspect of training. In 1964, the first one was held in Sydney, Australia, for Societies in the South East Asian Region. Thirteen Societies attended. Later in the same year two meetings for the Latin American Societies were held in Santiago, Chile, and Lima, Peru. In 1965, the Societies of West Africa met at Abidjan, Ivory Coast. In 1966, similar conferences are planned for the Societies of Eastern Africa at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and for the Red Crescent Societies of North Africa and the Middle East at a site still to be decided.

The League's Secretary General has appointed a Development Programme Advisory Panel of experienced Red Cross officers from National Societies. The Panel is headed by an Executive Chairman who keeps in close contact with the Section and spends regular working periods in Geneva as well as visiting donor Societies to discuss practical assistance projects.

The willingness of the Societies to accept continuously bigger budgets each year in addition to their normal League commitments is a strong indication that the Development Programme is on the move.

**UNICEF News** — *UNICEF, Paris, No. 30.*

Some years ago, the late Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru drew the world's attention to the relative silence on the vast amount of co-operation existing between countries, in contrast to the emphasis placed on the conflicts and violence in the world.

He then suggested that perhaps one year might be devoted by the United Nations General Assembly to international co-operation. This period of time, he said, could be devoted—not to speeches about peace—but to furthering all co-operation between nations and looking for new opportunities for common action in as many fields as possible.

This year, 1965, the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, saw the idea take concrete form. A resolution of the General Assembly established 1965 as "International Co-operation Year". To each month have been ascribed certain areas and activities in which nations can—and do—make common cause. September has been designated the month for children.

Children, and more specifically, assistance to children, has now become an important object of international co-operation. After the horror of a world war which left millions of young victims in its wake, the world has progressively taken cognizance of the need for an international effort to meet the needs of children.

One result of this has been the creation of the United Nations Children's Fund, which was fortunate enough to pool many different resources. For 19 years UNICEF has been able to practice a day-to-day, year-to-year, international co-operation. Its staff, composed of nationals from 70 different countries, has assisted the governments of 118 countries to set up or develop programmes of assistance to children. These programmes are reviewed and funds are allocated by the Executive Board which is composed of representatives of 30 countries.

UNICEF financing is made possible thanks to the voluntary contributions of 121 governments and by the generosity of hundreds of thousands of people in the world. This year UNICEF has at its disposal approximately \$35 million for assistance to country programmes. The supplies and equipment UNICEF delivers throughout the world are purchased from almost 60 different countries and paid for in many different currencies. Hundreds of freighters on the seven seas are carrying these materials to millions of children. In this assistance to children, UNICEF is co-operating closely with many international organisations, such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO—themselves living examples of international co-operation. The extent of the co-operative effort is also emphasized by the fact that the countries assisted by UNICEF invest an average of 2½ times the amount made available by UNICEF for the assisted projects . . .

. . . National Committees in 20 countries play leading roles in enlisting

public support for assistance to children, in conducting fund-raising drives and in promoting sales of UNICEF greeting cards. Some of them join in special efforts such as the FAO-sponsored "Freedom from Hunger" campaign, or adopt certain UNICEF projects and provide the financing by fund-raising campaigns.

A great number of international non-governmental organisations are conducting programmes of assistance to children throughout the world. Seventy of them, with more than 3,000 national affiliates, have consultative status with UNICEF and give powerful support to its efforts. Most of the governments in developed countries have extensive programmes of bilateral assistance to developing countries. A sizeable proportion of these efforts are going towards improving the condition of children.

But the total resources now available to meet the urgent needs of most children in the world are grossly inadequate.

Approximately 800,000,000 children have an immediate and urgent need, whether it be in the field of health, food, education, or social protection, or, as is most often the case, in all four of these.

I.C.Y., International Co-operation Year, is not just a year for celebrating co-operation and reckoning with satisfaction our best achievements. As far as we are concerned, this year is a time for thinking of the future of our work, of the millions of children we cannot reach because of our limited resources, and of thinking of the extension of our activities into new directions to link the welfare of each child with the economic development of his country.

It is time for rededicating ourselves to our ideal—the welfare of the world's children—and of gaining new and extended support from individuals as well as governments in our fight.

It has been said of UNICEF that it is "the restless conscience of the world". The pledge of UNICEF is its continued restlessness—so long as there are hungry, sick, uneducated and disinherited children in this world. (*Henry R. Labouisse, Executive Director, p.c. UNICEF*).



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# EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.<sup>1</sup>

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be " *Inter arma caritas* ".

ART. 4. — The special rôle of the ICRC shall be :

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely : impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies ;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition ;

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<sup>1</sup> The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term " National Red Cross Societies " includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions ;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife ; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties ;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities ;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension ;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its rôle as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

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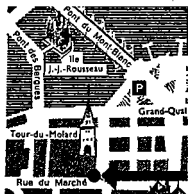
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## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, *Briga Barrikadavet, Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINE — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98, Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simon-Bolivar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça da Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S.S. Bizurov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42, Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, P.O. Box 1037, *Usumbura*.
- CAMBODIA — Cambodian Red Cross, 17 R Vithei, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street East, *Toronto 5*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharma-pala Mawatte, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa Maria 0150, Casilla 246 V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22, Kanmien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65 Apartado nacional 11-10, *Bogota*.
- CONGO — Red Cross of the Congo, 24, Avenue Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Léopoldville*.
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a Sur, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Ignacio Agramonte 461, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto-Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Galvan 24, Apartado 1293 *San Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorean Red Cross, Avenida Colombia y Elizalde 118, *Quito*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu I A, *Helsinki*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17, rue Quentin-Bauchart, *Paris (8<sup>e</sup>)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, *Dresden A. 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300 *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 14 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3.<sup>a</sup> Calle 8-40 zona 1, *Guatemala C.A.*
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, rue Férou, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Ølduggøtu 4 *Reykjavik*, Post Box 872.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Tanah Abang Barat 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Teheran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12, via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 5 Shiba Park, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo*.
- JORDAN — Jordan Red Crescent, P.O. Box 1337, *Amman*.
- KOREA (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Dong, *Seoul*.



## ADDRESSES OF CENTRAL COMMITTEES

- LAOS — Laotian Red Cross, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, Camp Johnson Road, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYA — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBURG — Luxemburg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, *Luxemburg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clemenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAYA — Red Cross Society of the Federation of Malaya, Jalan Belfield 519, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Sinaloa 20, 4º piso, *Mexico 7, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27, Boul. de Suisse, *Monte-Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan-Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Calmette, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswore, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, 61 Dixon Street, P.O.B. 6073, *Wellington C.2*.
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste, *Managua, D.N.C.A.*
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, 2 Makoko Road, Yaba, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Frere Street, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, *Panama*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jiron Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, General Secretaryship, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- RUMANIA — Red Cross of the Rumanian People's Republic, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, C.P. 729, *Bucarest*.
- SALVADOR — Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, 14 Hollard Street, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid, 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, *Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, 13, rue Abi-Ala-Almaari, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanzania Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, Avenue des Alliés 19, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 48 Pembroke Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19, rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, P.O. Box 294, *Kampala*.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Republic, 34, rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre, 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Kouznetsky Most 18/7, *Moscow k.31*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68, rue Bà-Trièz, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201, duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.